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Water Lilies

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BAUER'S AQUATIC GARDENS *Superior Water Lilies* *and Aquatic Plants*

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THE CULTURE OF WATER LILIES

VERY IMPORTANT—If you will follow carefully the directions as indicated below, success in the culture of WATER LILIES will be assured.

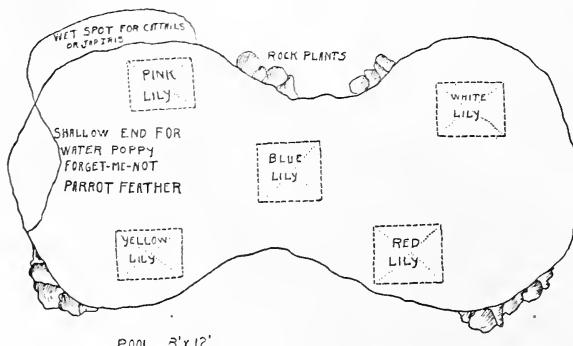
Location—The pool or water garden should be exposed to the sun at least half of the day. The depth should be from 18 inches to three feet; the best depth for all purposes is 30 inches.

Preparation—Any good garden soil mixed with about one-fifth of well rotted cow manure; spread over the floor of the small pools to a depth of 10 to 12 inches; cover the top with one inch of sand and level off well.

Planting—The lily tubers should be planted so that the crown or growing point is just out of the soil. If the growing point seems to come out to one side, plant the tuber so that the tips of the new leaves are looking up. Most shallow water plants like water from two to six inches in depth. Bog plants should be planted in wet ground.

In large pools where it is desired to place the plants in boxes, the boxes should be two by two feet square and one foot deep, made of Oregon pine, allowing one box for each lily. However, the lilies will grow more vigorous and bloom more freely if placed in soil spread over the bottom of the pool.

Caution: Do not use Redwood lumber.



Where group planting is desired in large pools, boxes can be made any desired size, allowing about two feet each

way for the number of plants to the box.

In wild planting, to fill the pool for the first time with water, it is a good plan to wet the bed first with a spray from the hose after the lilies are set and then lay the hose on a burlap sack and fill very slowly; this will not disturb the planting and will give you a nice clear pool.

All sub-aquatics for the best results, should be planted in shallow water not over an inch or so in depth.

Do not run too much fresh water in the pool; just fill up the evaporation.

To destroy the wigglers that hatch into mosquitoes and larvae of other insects, a few gold fish will keep the water pure.

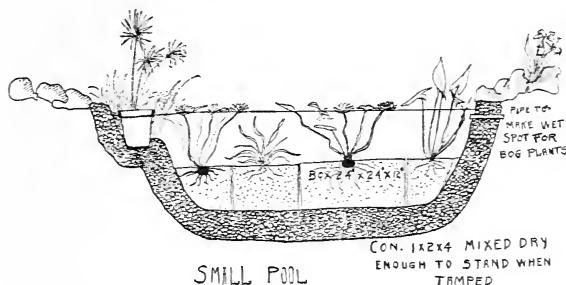
Winter care for hardy water lilies and of pools consists of draining artificial pools and covering the plants with sufficient leaves and litter to prevent actual freezing. Pools deep enough not to freeze solidly should be left alone. Tubs may be treated the same way or removed to root cellar for the winter.

Pool Construction—Water lily pools may be built in several different ways. The easiest one to make is the shallow-sided basin. All that is required is to excavate the center to a depth of about three feet and then slope the sides gradually to the top. This basin may then be lined without building the usual forms. The concrete used should be one part cement, three parts sand and five parts gravel, mixed together dry enough to stand in place when tamped. After this foundation is set it should be broomed over with a mixture of one part cement and one part sand, with enough water to make it work easily. This will fill up all holes and cracks, thus making the pool water tight.

A straight sided pool may be made any shape desired by simply digging a narrow trench to the required depth and filling it with concrete. After it sets the inside is dug out and the bottom of concrete is poured in. Care should be taken that the inside of the trench be smooth and that it be dug to a level depth. The top of the wall can be covered with soil, and the plants allowed to grow to the

water's edge or it may be brought up and finished with rocks in any manner that may please the imagination.

Inlet and drain pipes are convenient, but a hose may be used for filling and siphoning when necessary. A new pool



should be filled and emptied several times to remove any alkali that might injure plants or fish.

A large pool that might be fed by a spring or creek can be made a thing of beauty and pleasure to all who see it.

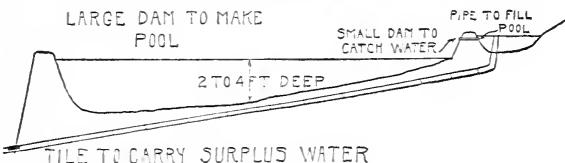
If you have a small creek that flows through a piece of land that is level, you are in luck. Pick out the place for your pool in the lower portion of your grounds; that is in a place where the water can be lifted to fill the pool without making too big a dam. It is much better to make the pool at the side of the creek than in it. Most of our creeks run too much water in the winter time to make a successful pool without a lot of work. But it can be done if there is no chance to use the space alongside of the creek. (See cut). First lay out your pool so that the water level will be at least one foot and, better, two

inches of clay over the bottom of the pool and then work it into a dough by tramping it with boots, or by tamping it with a post until it is worked into a smooth mass. Be sure to carry the clay up the banks as high as the water is to come.

Let it set for a few days and then spread the soil in which the lilies are grown. If clay can not be found, then you will have to use concrete. Mix the same as for small pools.

Bring the water into the pool from a catch basin far enough up the creek so that you will not have to build a big dam to raise the water as high as the pool. Build the dam so that it can be opened in the winter time to let out the high water. Let in just enough water to keep the pool full; too much running water is not good for water lilies. You may let a little water flow out through a lower end to make a shallow water or bog garden. It is well to have a drain to the creek so that you can let out the water to work among the plants.

POOL MADE WITH SPRING OR CREEK



Tub Culture—It is entirely practical and satisfactory to grow water lilies and aquatics in tubs, half barrels or any container two feet or more across, that hold water. Many city dwellers find this method very convenient.

WHITE WATER LILIES

Marliacea Albida—A vigorous variety. Large flowers of sparkling whiteness, stamens light yellow; produces freely and continuously throughout the season. This is easily the best of the white water lilies.

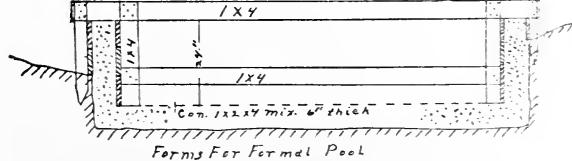
\$1.00 each.

Tuberosa Richardsonii—Flowers are pure white, double and good size, generally six to eight inches across; fragrant. This water lily is a perfect cup shape.

\$1.00 each.

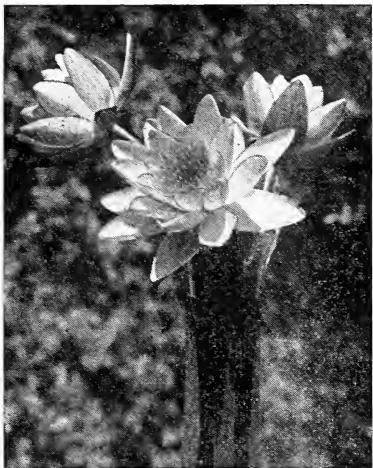
Gladstoniana—Extra large white with a very strong growth. A very fine lily, especially good for large pools and lakes.

\$1.50 each.



feet or more above the summer level of the creek. Then dig out the soil to a depth of two and one-half feet. If the soil is sandy or gravelly, or of a nature that will not hold water, it will have to be lined with something to make it waterproof. If you have low ground and plenty of water, clay soil will do the trick nicely. Spread about six

PINK WATER LILIES



MARLIACEA ROSEA

Marliacea Rosea—Flowers large deep rose color; young leaves are blush red changing to a deep green. A vigorous grower and free bloomer. One of the very best pink hardy water lilies.

\$2.00 each.

Rose Arey—This lily is of exceptional beauty, color and fragrance. The flowers may reach eight inches in diameter and are a deep cerise pink. This variety seems to be in bloom all the time. The plants make a strong heavy growth.

\$3.00 each.

Morning Glory—A large pink lily of the Marliac type from the Independence Gardens. The color is a light shell pink, almost white at the tips of the petals,

shading deeper toward the center of the flower. It is a strong grower and good bloomer and is sure to be a favorite when it is better known. \$3.00 each.

William Doogue—A magnificent lily. Flowers cup-shaped, 5 to 6 inches across, of beautiful shell-pink; deliciously fragrant. The plant is a continuous bloomer and very desirable.

\$3.00 each

Eugenia de Land—Flowers of exquisite shade of deep rose pink with petals long lanceolate, yellow stamens. Very fragrant, borne on the surface of the water. Very desirable. \$1.50 each.

W. B. Shaw—This lily is of the N. Odorata type. The flowers open wide and are of a rich rose-pink color. Very fragrant. One of the first to open in the morning and the last to close at night.

\$2.00 each.

Pink Opal—A deep rich pink with a pleasing fragrance. A short petalled flower, standing well above the water.

\$2.00 each.

Somptuosa—A large pink flecked with white. The plant is a good strong growth and a free bloomer. \$3.00 each.

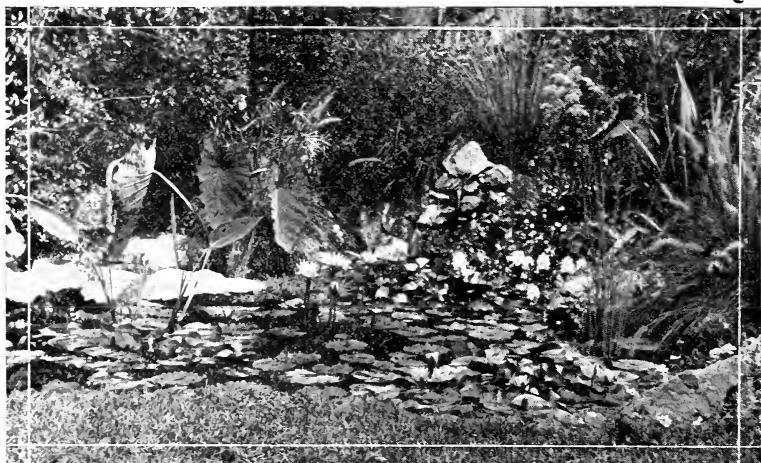
YELLOW WATER LILIES

Marliacea Chromatella—Flowers of charming canary yellow, from four to six inches in diameter, with bright yellow stamens. The leaves are beautifully mottled with brown. The plants flower freely and are of easy growth. The best yellow water lily in cultivation for all purposes.

\$1.50 each.

Sunrise—Very large, fragrant flowers of a sulphur yellow coloring, standing well out of the water. Leaves mottled brown.

\$5.00 each.



A BEAUTIFUL GARDEN POOL

Pygmaea Helvola—Beautiful small yellow flowers which float on the surface of the water. They are about two inches in diameter. Leaves are small, beautifully mottled with brown spots. The plants flower freely. Suitable for tub culture. \$1.00 each.

RED WATER LILIES

Gloriosa—This is a magnificent variety with flowers from four to six inches across, of beautiful form which float on the water. They are of a deep carmine rose color, becoming a deep red with age. The plant is very free in flower, blooming continuously throughout the season. This lily is the best of this class for all purposes. \$3.50 each.

James Brydon—A superb variety, being a free bloomer, with rose crimson flowers four to five inches in diameter. \$3.00 each.

Robinsoni—Large flowers of dark orange red. An extra good bloomer and should be in every collection. \$2.50 each.

Escarboucle—Flowers are bright vermillion, striking in their brilliancy and extremely attractive. A rich, spicy odor adds to the charm of the flower. The plants make strong growth. \$5.00 each.

Conqueror—The largest bloom of the hardy varieties. The flowers are bright red, with petals shaded into white on the concave part, and streaked with deep red on the convex surface; stamens are yellow orange. The showiest water lily in cultivation. \$5.00 each.

MISCELLANEOUS WATER LILIES

Comancha—The best of all sunset colors and the hardiest of all water lilies. A steady free bloomer, one of the first to open in the spring and among the last to cease in the autumn. A vigorous plant, thriving and blooming under the most adverse conditions and perfectly at home in the tub, garden or large pool. \$3.00 each.

Sioux—This is a star shaped variety. The flower is large and upon first opening is a dull rich bronze. The yellow changes to a reddish cast on succeeding days, making it most unique in color of any of the lilies. The plant blooms continuously throughout the season. \$2.00 each.

Paul Hariot—Large flowers of clear yellow, with delicate shading of red at base of petals. Leaves spotted with brownish red. Small growth, beautiful blooms. \$3.00 each.

Laydekeri Lilacea—Flowers of a rose lilac, shaded bright carmine, with a spicy fragrance. Flowers, three to five inches across, are borne well above the water. Very desirable \$2.00 each.

TENDER WATER LILIES

Daubeniana—The most striking difference between this and other *Nymphaeas* is that the young plants spring from the leaves. These young plants flower at a very early stage. A free bloomer and very fragrant. \$2.00 each.

Zanzibarensis Azurea—This is perhaps the freest bloomer of this group, with flowers very wide open and of a clear azure blue color. It is very persistent, becoming established quickly and flowering continuously. We recommend this as a very good plant for the beginner as it thrives with little attention. The young plants spring from the leaves and often flower while attached to the parent stem. \$2.25 each.

Zanzibarensis Purpures—One of the best of the day blooming varieties. Rich dark blue flowers produced on long stems. A free and continuous bloomer. \$2.25 each.

Zanzibarensis Rosea—One of the very best blooming varieties. Deep rosy pink flowers, produced on long stems, standing well out of the water. A free and continuous bloomer during the entire season. \$2.25 each.

THE SACRED LOTUS OR NELUMBNIUM

In planting the rhizomes settle them gently into the mud with the growing end just below the surface. The rhizomes look like two or three bananas strung end to end and are easily broken, so that care should be exercised in handling them. They grow well in water 2 inches to 12 inches deep and require the same general care as water lilies. The plants should be confined within boxes, for otherwise their rampant growth would soon choke out the other plants.

Egyptian Lotus—This is the true flower of the Egyptians and possesses a strange haunting fragrance. Originated in India and taken to Egypt to become a sacred flower. The blossoms are an attractive pink. An excellent variety that grows very hardy and freely in the latitude of Cleveland. Tubers, \$2.50; potted plants, \$5.00. (Tubers only in April or the first part of May).

Japanese Lotus—A splendid white Lotus of gorgeous beauty. The flower is a fine, pure white of large size and delicate fragrance. The leaves are large and deep green in color. This is one of the best white lotus. Tubers, \$2.50; potted plants, \$5.00.

SHALLOW WATER PLANTS

Arrowhead, Giant—Distinctive leaves, shaped as name indicates, standing one to three feet out of the water. Flowers freely in a series of white spikes. Hardy. 50c each, 3 for \$1.00.

Cat Tails—One of the favorite native swamp plants. 15c, or 4 for 50c.

Floating Heart—This plant has leaves like the water lilies, with bright yellow flowers. Grows well and blooms freely. Does best in shallow water.

50c each, 3 for \$1.00.

Parrot Feather—An aquatic plant having long trailing stems covered closely with whirls of most delicate foliage. For border or fountain plant.

15c bunch.

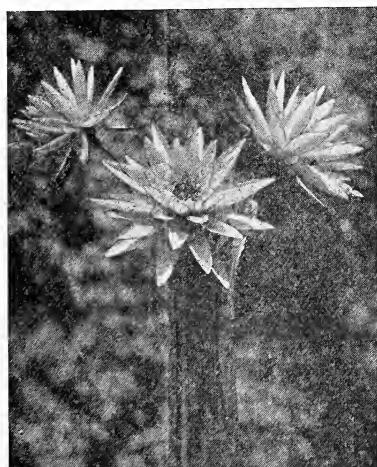
Pickerel Rush—The blue flowers of this plant have many friends, particularly as they are produced freely. The total growth is about two feet. 25c each.

Primrose Creeper—A fern like leaf of light green. Flowers buttercup yellow. Grows well in shallow water or wet ground. 25c each.

Water Plantain—A border plant with heart-shaped leaves standing about one foot above the water and surmounted by tall branching spikes of small white flowers. Hardy. 25c each.

Water Shield—Floating, oval leaves, borne on stems covered with transparent jelly. The flowers of purplish red, about one inch across. The leaves turn red as the season advances making them attractive in small pools

15c each, 4 for 50c.



EUGENIA DE LAND

Water Poppy—A very pretty aquatic plant, with floating leaves and large yellow poppy-like flowers.

15c each, 4 for 50c

MARSH OR BOG PLANTS

Collection of Bog Grasses and Reeds, for the pool margin. 6 for \$1.00.

Forget-Me-Not—Small blue flowers with golden centers; dark green foliage. Grows from edge of pool into the water. 15c each, 4 for 50c.

Umbrella Palm—A very ornamental plant for side of water. Also grows well in the water and moist ground. 50c each.

Thalia Dealbata—A fine and stately aquatic, with canna like leaves, to be grown in shallow water or wet soil. Effective for the margin of pools.

50c each.

Western Marsh Fern—The fronds of this fern are delicate and lacy, apple green in color. Grown two to four feet in height. Does well in moist soil. Its fronds are of an annual growth.

50c each.

Chinese Matrimonial Vine—This vine has dark bluish green leaves, clusters of purple blossoms, which ripen to bright red berries on purple stems. Grows well in any soil. Distinctly ornamental on lattice fences or stone wall.

50c each.

Japanese Iris—This is the elite of the Iris family. The flowers begin to open about the middle of June and continue for several weeks. They grow in any good garden soil but delight in an abundant supply of water. For massing or planting along a stream or around a pool Japanese Iris are ideal. Strong divisions of unnamed varieties, ranging in color from pure white to the richest purple.

50c each, or 3 for \$1.00.

FLOATING PLANTS

Water Hyacinth—Flowers a delicate lilac in trusses like a hyacinth. The plant is a floater and only requires placing in water, where it will take care of itself. For the best results it should be confined to shallow water two to eight inches, where it will root into the mud and be a mass of bloom from July to October. 50c for 4 plants.

Duck Weed—Appears as a series of green polka dots on the surface. The small roots are much appreciated by goldfish. 25c portion.

AQUARIUM PLANTS

Anacharis—One of the best aquarium plants, as it is a good oxygenator. In form it is moss-like, the leaves growing on a fragile stem, the entire plant being submerged at all periods. A very attractive plant of dark green growth and very easy to keep in an aquarium.

15c per bunch.

Ludwigia—One of the prettiest of the submerged plants. Oval leaves tinged with pink. 15c per bunch.

MAKING UP YOUR ORDER

Print names of varieties desired and give price quoted so no mistake can be made.

Place orders early—preferably NOW—for spring deliveries. This will prevent delay of shipment after plants are ready.

All care will be used in packing, and every precaution taken to secure safe transit, but we assume no responsibility for delay or damage in transit.

All shipments are inspected by State Horticultural Inspector before being packed, and bear the tag of his inspection when leaving our gardens.

We ship by express—purchaser to pay all transportation charges.

When purchaser wishes stock to be shipped by Parcel Post please inclose postage. Otherwise we ship by express.

Water lily roots weigh about one pound each when packed ready for shipment.

Our prices are quoted net and cash is expected with your order.

We are always glad to give any advice regarding the construction and cultivation of water gardens.

Planting Time—We prefer to ship the different varieties at the proper time for planting in each locality. Hardy lilies may be shipped as early as April or May. Tender varieties should not be set out before the middle of June.

Water Gardens and Gold Fish

By Robert V. Sawyer and Edwin H. Perkins

THIS IS A NEW BOOK THAT IS JUST WHAT THE BEGINNER NEEDS TO HELP HIM GET STARTED RIGHT. WE WILL SEND POST PAID FOR \$1.65.

COME AND SEE US



Take West Side Highway from Portland through Newberg to Dayton. From Dayton follow the Wheatland Ferry road for nine miles. Ponds on east side of road.

From east side of valley cross the Wheatland Ferry and follow the Dayton road a mile and a half.

BAUER'S AQUATIC GARDENS

701 MARION AVENUE,

PORLAND, OREGON.



MARLIACEA CHROMATELLA—The Queen of the Yellows